In England, work on similar lines was done by the eminent naturalist and chemist, Raphael Meldola, who discovered many important compounds and coal-tar dyes, some of which proved to be of great commercial importance. He was, in addition, one of the greatest recognised authorities on photo-chemistry, a biologist of considerable distinction, and a valued friend of Charles Darwin (his intellectual interests may perhaps be ascribed to the fact that he was descended from a long line of Rabbis). Ludwig Mond, a German, who settled in England in 1862, revolutionised the chemical industry of the country by his process for the recovery of sulphur from alkali waste. Subsequently, he perfected the Solvay process for the recovery of ammonia soda, and by his discovery of nickel carbonyl devised a process for the extraction of nickel from its ores. The British chemical industry, now of such vital importance both industrially and from the point of view of national defence, owes more to him than perhaps to any other one person. Later, during the war of 1914Ù18, his sons took a foremost share in acclimatising the new German dyeing and metallurgical methods in Great Britain.

In the new branches of science, such as colloid chemistry, Jewish investigators have played a noteworthy part. Jacques Loeb left Germany at the close of the last century for the United States, where he was a pioneer worker on colloid science as well as (below, p. 209) a leader in physiological research. More

recently, Herbert Freundlich, perhaps the foremost authority on colloids to-day, was forced by reason of his partly Jewish origin to leave Germany for the benefit of the University of London. In the same sphere, one must mention Jerome Alexander in America, Emil Hatschek in England, I. Traube, P. Rona, and a host of younger workers. And, among contemporaries, two more names cannot be